

The Vatican State is a newly established sovereign state according to the Lateran Treaty In 1929, the Holy See is the spiritual and temporal entity of the Roman Catholic Church. It dates back to the days of St. Peter, and it is the seat of the Roman Popes, the successors of St. Peter. In fact, relations between the United States of America and the Holy See began in the first year of the founding of the United States in 1776. But it was unstable contacts and unofficial relations and this situation continued until 1848 and the new republic had contacts with the Papal States during that period when the papal authority was in itself on the lands of central Italy, Nevertheless, the recognition of this fact by the United States did not include any conception of the Holy See and the unique international personality of the Pope, which transcended his role as the sovereign head of the Vatican City State and head of the Catholic Church. And the consular relations established by the United States in 1797 with the Papal States and its capital Rome were reciprocal at the same consular level, and in 1826 the Papal States established a consulate in New York City, In 1848, President K. Polk granted the United States the formal recognition by law of the Papal States and Chargé d'Affairs Jacob A. was appointed. Martin, diplomatic envoy to the Papal States Where Jacob A. Martin credentials to Pope Pius IX in Rome on August 19, 1848, after which several representatives continued to be sent to the Papal States. Rufus King was the last minister resident in the Papal States to leave office in August 1867, Because at the beginning of that year it was not possible to fund such a diplomatic post as Congress in that year prohibited funding any diplomatic post for the Papal States. Moreover, the Papal States were incorporated into Italy in 1870 when the unified Italian state appeared and took control of all the Papal lands, and this remained the case until 1929 , When the Lateran Treaty was concluded, which recognized the independence of the Vatican from the Italian state, the United States had no basis for recognizing the Vatican because control of the Papal lands had been in place for 72 years, during which time there was no official diplomatic contact between the two sides. With the beginning of 1939, the situation changed with the arrival of President Roosevelt to the rule of the United States, where Roosevelt played an important role. Roosevelt was well appreciated for the role of the Vatican, and his policy appealed to many American Catholics, which was matched by the openness with which he approached the Catholic Church around the world. Roosevelt was fascinated by the vast geopolitical interests of the Roman Catholic Church. Accordingly, Roosevelt took every avenue through which the Vatican and the United States could cooperate, and instead of severing ties with the Roman Catholic Church, like many of his predecessors, especially President Wilson, At the same time, Roosevelt also realized that there were important questions among influential Americans about the type of relationship that the United States should have with the Vatican. When Roosevelt witnessed strong anti-Catholicism, he feared that this would hinder his project to establish diplomatic relations between the United States and the Vatican. In light of this, Roosevelt devised a procedure that would avoid seeking the approval of the US Senate. President Roosevelt announced on December 24, 1939, that he intended to send a special representative to the Pope and chose a unique time to announce this on Christmas Eve. Since the Second World War had already begun in Europe, there was considerable opposition in the United States to the appointment of Roosevelt, but since the appointment did not require the approval of the Senate, there was no way to focus a national campaign against him. Some of this opposition is rooted in great concern about the constitutional implications of the appointment, especially the issue of the separation of church and state. But Roosevelt was able to deal with the opposition in the United States, because the events of the Second World War increased in Europe and diverted the public's attention to events more interesting

than the issue of sending an envoy to the Vatican. Accordingly, President Roosevelt sent Myron Taylor as the President's special representative to the Vatican, where Taylor represented the United States in those difficult times, and the Holy See was pleased to welcome him as a representative of the President of the United States. Covered the ten years that Taylor served as a diplomatic envoy to his country during the years of World War II, and his office was an invaluable source of information for the United States. During the middle of World War II, the United States had a large operations and intelligence gathering center in Rome, which the United States needed during the Second World War. With the beginning of 1945, when the threat of Soviet expansion increased, and this new situation led to a closer rapprochement with the Vatican, where a long period of cooperation extended between the United States and the Holy See in combating Soviet expansion in Europe and in other parts of the world. After Taylor retired in January 1950, the new President of the United States, Harry Truman, waited until 1951 to appoint a successor to Taylor and actually appointed General Mark Clark to be the president's representative to the Holy See, but this appointment did not last due to the intensity of the protests against sending an American representative to the Holy See. Some accused that President Truman was interested in influencing the Catholic vote in the 1952 elections. However, opposition to the nomination escalated and was more severe than President Truman expected, as hundreds of newspapers wrote on the subject and opposed the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Holy See, which led President Truman to withdraw Candidacy on 1952. After that, no president of the United States after Truman attempted to nominate any kind of senior diplomat to the Holy See, and there was no diplomatic representative in the administrations C of presidents (Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson), and these three presidents had contacts with the Vatican and visits, but on an ad hoc basis. Especially President Kennedy, who continued his total opposition to any diplomatic contact with the Holy See by not following the tradition of naming a special envoy to the Holy See and no member of the Kennedy administration offered any justification for it towards the catholic church. But with the arrival of Nixon to power in the United States, he worked to break the period of interruption of relations with the Holy See. In 1969, Nixon appointed Henry Cabot Lodge as his personal representative to the Holy See, and Lodge assumed his responsibilities part-time on June 5, 1970 He worked until July 6, and Vietnam was one of the main topics Ambassador Lodge addressed with Vatican officials, and Ambassador Lodge was enthusiastic about the benefits of the United States of diplomatic relations with the Vatican. After that, Carter assumed the presidency of the United States, and because of his cultural style, he restored relations with the Vatican and appointed David Walters as the president's personal representative from June 6, 1977 until August 18, 1978, and then Carter appointed another representative, Robert Wagner, on November 28, 1978, and served as the president's personal representative until 1981 and devoted many efforts to solving the hostage problem of the United States Embassy in Iran. President Reagan then continued the practice of naming a personal representative to the Pope within a few weeks of his election in 1981 and announced that he would appoint William A. Wilson of California to a position that would be an important factor in bringing the United States and the Holy See together in a close diplomatic relationship and upon That's when Ambassador Wilson assumed his duties in early 1981 .It soon became clear that he would dedicate a great deal of time and attention on a part-time basis. After that, the important meeting between President Reagan and Pope John Paul II took place on June 7, 1982. It was a very important meeting, as it laid the foundation for cooperation between the United States and the Vatican in ending Soviet control, first in Poland and then in the rest of Eastern Europe.

Then President Reagan decided that he would announce on January 10, 1984 the establishment of formal diplomatic relations with the Holy See. Reagan's declaration gave full recognition to the international sovereign role of the Pope and his government because the Pope and his government at that time exercised their spiritual and political authority. Accordingly, there was no ambiguity in President Reagan's declaration, and the latter became a strong defender of full and diplomatic D relations with the Holy See. Reagan received support from Alexander Haig, National Security Adviser, and William Casey, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, who were among the strongest supporters of President Reagan's decision. Once President Reagan was convinced that the appointment of an ambassador to the Holy See was constitutional and in the national interest of his country, the president agreed to a move to repeal the 1967 law banning the spending of public funds for an embassy in the Vatican, where the president's action was successful. . Then, on January 10, 1984, President Reagan announced that Wilson Ole was the United States Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Holy See. In light of this, President Reagan procedure repeated the public opposition, and a number of lawsuits were filed, and their purpose was to make the courts declare the procedure invalid, but the lawsuits were not taken seriously by the courts, and all of them were rejected. Thus, since Reagan fully established relations in 1984, diplomatic relations have remained at the same high level of complete cordiality, and Ambassador William Wilson worked until 1986, after the resignation of the latter, Frank Shakespeare was appointed, who served until 1989, after which President George W. Bush the father took over the rule of the United States. And who appointed Thomas Patrick Milady in August 1989 as ambassador to the Holy See, where President Bush was supportive of diplomatic relations with the Holy See in many international issues and gave his personal attention in November 1991 with a very successful visit with Pope John Paul II. Referring to the status of Ambassador Patrick Milady, he spent four years as ambassador to the Holy See. The years were filled with many events that affected the relations between the United States and the Vatican, especially the second Gulf War in 1991, in which relations between the two countries were tense, but President George Bush tried to restrain himself in order to obtain moral legitimacy. Based on the foregoing, the cooperation between the United States and the Vatican had led to the fall of Soviet rule, especially the cooperation of President Reagan and Pope John Paul II, as well as with the emergence of Gorbachev as a Soviet leader in 1985. Where he played a distinguished role and understood the serious problems in the Soviet Union, and Gorbachev was confident that only